THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 10 SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

NO REGISTRATION BILL BUT A FRANCHISE BILL

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

The *Times* says :—

"It is understood that the Local Government Board are preparing the new Registration Bill which, it is hoped, will enfranchise the sailors and soldiers who are fighting the country's battles. It should be ready for introduction after the Whitsun recess."

WE DO NOT WANT A REGISTRATION BILL WHICH, UNDER THE CLOAK OF REGISTRATION, IS REALLY A FRANCHISE BILL.

WE WANT A FRANCHISE BILL THAT WILL GIVE A VOTE TO EVERY WOMAN AND MAN OF FULL AGE.

We demand a Human Franchise Bill now. Why should we be asked to wait? If Parliament has time for a Registration Bill it has time for a Franchise Bill.

Every woman and every man needs the franchise now more than ever before, for the Government of the country had never so much control over our lives as it has to-day.

EVERY WOMAN needs the franchise more to-day than she ever needed it before.

Masses of women to-day are wives, widows, or mothers of soldiers or sailors. What safeguard is there for their pensions if they cannot vote? When the heavy war costs come to be paid it will be easy to sweep away the pensions that for each separate family are so small and poor, but which are so very costly when they are all added together.

Masses of women to-day are wage earners, and every day the Government of the country is taking more control of industry. The Munitions Act controls every action of the workers in the trades that come under it, and every penny of wages that is paid out.

The workers cannot get a rise except by order of the Government. They cannot use the weapon of the strike. The Munitions Act, or some other Act on the same lines, may be extended to every trade in the country. Even before the war the Government had begun to interfere in every important strike.

Women's wages are low. They need the power to improve them. What is going to happen to women after the war, when trade is slack and the fighting men come home? Women need the vote to secure that work or maintenance shall be provided for them.

The cost of living has gone up. Women do not know how to make ends meet on the money they have to spend. Heavier war taxes will come after the War. The women will need a vote to see that the price of food and necessaries is kept down.

The pensions and allowances to all the soldiers' and sailors' families, when they are all added together, make a very huge sum, though each pension is mean and poor in itself; but the sorrows of the wives and mothers do not need to be added together before they amount to a crushing burden, for every woman is labouring under a load of grief and anxiety which is almost too heavy for her to bear. It is necessary, indeed, that every woman should have a vote in deciding the issues of Peace and War.

Some women say they do not care whether every man has a vote or not. They say the men scarcely deserve a better franchise, because they have had the vote for many years, and if they had cared to agitate for manhood suffrage they might have had it long ago. But there is no sense in blaming the men who want human suffrage now because other men have been too apathetic to get manhood suffrage long ago, and we must remember that the young unmarried men who have not yet got the vote have been the first to be conscribed.

WE WANT A VOTE FOR EVERY WOMAN AND MAN, not for a privileged few.

The poorer a person is, the more that person needs the vote.

Some people urge us to ask that only a few women shall have the vote. Some say the men's franchise should stay as it is and the women be allowed to vote on the same narrow lines. That would mean that only about one woman out of 12 or 13 could vote, and, as at present, only about six or seven men out of 12. That will not do for us! We want Human Suffrage, which would give a vote to every man and woman over 21.

WE DO NOT FIGHT FOR A PRIVILEGED FEW; WE FIGHT FOR ALL, AND WE KNOW THAT IT IS NO HARDER TO WIN THE VOTE FOR ALL WOMEN THAN FOR A FEW.

The Government has promised many times to give votes to all men. They are supposed to be going to do that very soon.

THE DANGER BEFORE WOMEN IS THE DANGER OF BEING LEFT OUT OF THE NEXT FRANCHISE OR REGISTRATION BILL. IT DOES NOT MATTER WHICH IT IS CALLED. WE MUST FIGHT HARD TOGETHER TO PREVENT THAT!

Some people say that we ought not to bother about the vote now, and that a General Election ought not to come till the ending of the War. But if that is so, why is the Government preparing to alter the franchise by means of a Registration Bill?

IF ANY CHANGE IN THE FRANCHISE IS TO BE MADE DURING THE WAR, THAT CHANGE MUST BRING WITH IT A VOTE FOR EVERY WOMAN OVER 21.

EVERY WOMAN AND EVERY MAN HAS TO WORK AND PAY. THEREFORE, EVERY WOMAN AND EVERY MAN MUST HAVE A VOTE.

WE DEMAND HUMAN SUFFRAGE, WHICH IS A VOTE FOR EVERY WOMAN AND MAN OVER 21.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONED

May 29th.—Mr. Anderson asked the Prime Minister, "(1) Whether in view of the removals of workmen caused by the pressure of munition and other work, the social and domestic changes involved by millions of men joining the Colours, the service and sacrifice of the womanhood of the country, the toll of suffering now and in the future, and the problems of reconstruction; the Government will reconsider the desirability of establishing a fully enfranchised democracy, based on manhood and womanhood suffrage; and (2) whether it is the intention of the Government to accompany any revision of the Parliamentary Register by an extension of the franchise to any class of persons not at present enfranchised; and, if so, whether he will consider the claim to enfranchisement of the women of this country?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "All aspects of the question of registration are being considered, but the Prime Minister is not yet in a position to make a statement."

The *Daily News* of May 21st says :—

The Unionist War Committee met yesterday and passed these resolutions, which Sir E. Carson has been asked to report to Mr. Bonar Law :

(1) That this Committee urges the Government to introduce forthwith and pass a Registration Bill for the purpose of bringing the Parliamentary Register up to date.

(2) That this Committee urges the Government to introduce forthwith and pass a Bill giving the Parliamentary vote to soldiers and sailors who have served or are serving in the present War.

The Liberal War Committee also considered this matter yesterday, and expressed dissatisfaction with the vague pronouncement made by Mr. Bonar Law as to the Government's intentions.

Referring to the above meetings of the Unionist War Committee, *The Times*, in a leading article, says :—

"Two things are needed. One is the revision of the old register, to bring it up to date; the other is provision for enabling men serving in the war to record their votes. At present they are disfranchised, which is a gross and palpable injustice. The Liberal War Committee has already adopted the principle that every man in the fighting forces should have the right to a vote, and the Unionist War Committee has now followed their example. The step has obviously become inevitable, and nothing is to be gained by any further delay in taking the necessary steps to prepare the new register. It will require a Bill, or two Bills perhaps, and there are details to be settled. No one will be unreasonable if the Prime Minister will say that the Government intend to do the right thing and to lose no time about it. Otherwise the Government must expect some very strong and natural hostility."

PEACE AND WAR

This war is a capitalist war. International financiers are striving together to decide which race of capitalists shall govern the weaker countries that are not strong enough to protect themselves against invasion, and in which high profits can be made out of the people because they have not yet learned how to protect their interests by Trade Union combination. Working people can win nothing by the war, but they can lose much.

The war will have to be settled by negotiations in the end. Why not now, before any more people have been killed?

Get a copy of the Peace Negotiations Memorial from 400, Old Ford Road, E.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* publishes the following as the Peace terms of the Allies, which are said to have come via Florence. The *Chronicle's* correspondent says :—

Although lacking in authority, circumstances prohibit one wholly to ignore or disbelieve the story.

The supposed terms are as follows :—

(1) The German Empire to be disintegrated into its former self-supporting States, including Germanic Austria.

(2) Heligoland to be ceded to Britain.

(3) Britain to share Germany's colonies with France.

(4) France to repossess Alsace-Lorraine.

(5) Belgium to be restored and to annex Luxembourg and possibly some territory to the eastward.

(6) Japan to retain Kiaochau.

(7) Russia to surrend Polish territory to a renationalised autonomous Poland, which also receives German-occupied Poland, Galicia, the Bukovina, and a portion of northern Hungary.

(8) Russia to get Armenia and the southern shores of the Black Sea, with the territory adjacent to the Dardanelles.

(9) Italy to receive Smyrna, the Twelve Islands, portions of the Trentino, Gorizia, Trieste, and Dalmatia.

(10) Serbia to absorb Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Slavic Hungary

If these are the terms which this Government is fighting for it is time that the Government were replaced by another, for apart from the fact that many of the proposals are manifestly unjust, they are impossible of attainment unless Germany is altogether crushed, which even if it could be accomplished, would mean untold misery for all the peoples of Europe.

QUESTIONING SIR EDWARD GREY

In the debate on the Vote of Credit Mr. Ponsonby said that neither our militarists nor our diplomats had done anything to inspire our confidence. If this war was to be continued until Constantinople should fall or because of obligations to Russia or Italy, the people of this country ought to know. Mr. Ponsonby quoted a manifesto issued by the French Labour Federation in six Departments, and signed by thirty Socialist deputies, stating that, even if territory be occupied by the enemy, "from the day that Germany formally renounces all projects of domination over France, Belgium, and other nations, the war ceases to be for those nations a war of national defence."

Mr. J. R. Macdonald said that if the war does not settle the problems of nationality in Europe, it will have been fought in vain. He asked whether the statements made by Members of the Russian Duma, that certain peoples and sections of Europe had been bartered to Russia, were true, because, if so, the discontent amongst those peoples would grow until there came about another Russian War. He added that merely talking patriotism and making perorations to speeches about the magnificence of our intentions is not the political duty of Members of Parliament, who ought to be working to secure a just and lasting settlement.

Sir William Byles declared that a growing number of men and women desire peace negotiations, and urged that if, as Sir Edward Grey had asserted, an International Conference might have prevented the War, such a Conference should be held now.

Sir Edward Grey answered in truculent style that if Germany had agreed to his proposal of a Conference the War might have been avoided: it was no good talking of peace now. He refused to give any indication of Great Britain's objects in the War.

THE NEW EUROPE.

The following extract from an article by the well-known Russian economist, M. Wolski, which appeared in Maxim Gorki's *Review*, and was reprinted in the *Independance Belge*, on Saturday, May 27th: "In my opinion the principal fact with which the new Europe will have to reckon is the coming into being of an aristocracy of industry and finance which will replace—or at least will try to replace—democracy by oligarchy and Parliament by an enlightened dictatorship of experts."

DRAWING HIS TEETH!

The financial interests have been loud in their demands for the conscription of men for the Army, and of both men and women for industrial purposes, but the idea of conscribing wealth does not appeal to them. When Mr. McKenna moved that an extra tax of 2s. in the £ should be put on stocks, shares, or other securities which the Government is willing to buy, there was an outcry. Sir Frederick Banbury, who claims to represent the City financiers, became excited, and declared that we are going back to the days of Isaac of York, to whom the King said: "If you do not advance me a certain sum of money I shall take out so many of your teeth."

A great writer said: "Woman is the last thing man will civilise." If a woman had written on that subject she would have said: "Woman is the last thing man thinks about when he is building up his empires." It is true that the consciousness of woman has been always centred too close to the dark and obscure roots of the Tree of Life, while men have branched out more to the sun and wind, and to-day the starved soul of womanhood is crying out over the world for an intellectual life and for more chance of earning a living. If Ireland will not listen to this cry, its daughters will go on slipping away to other countries, as they have been doing—all the best of them, all the bravest, all those most mentally alive, all those who would have made the best wives and the best mothers—and they will leave at home the timid, the stupid, and the dull, to help in the deterioration of the race and to breed sons assluggish as themselves.—A. E.

THE WOMAN'S
DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: **Post free, 4s. 4d.**

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per inch ...	0 5 0	Per half-column ...	1 10 0
Per column ...	2 15 0	Per page	7 10 0
Per half-page ...	£4 6s. 0d.		

Classified advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.

5 per cent. reduction on a series of ten or more insertions: 25 per cent. reduction to working class organisations.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. BAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 10 **Sat., June 3rd, 1916**

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE OPPORTUNITY

Women who want the vote must now put forth all their energies to toil for it. We shall never win the franchise without great effort, and at some periods all our striving seems powerless to advance our cause, though we persevere in case we should lose ground. But now an opportunity to win the franchise is developing, and if we are not alert and strong of purpose it will slip from our grasp.

From the opening of hostilities until recently it seemed as though the question of the franchise could not be brought into the legislative arena until the close of the War. But now it appears that the powerful machinery of the two great capitalist political Parties has been set in motion to introduce a franchise measure.

Why this is being done we do not know; we do not know whether it is but the outward showing of some political bargain that is being made, whether the politicians are determined to have a general election during the war, or whether they believe that the war is ending and are preparing for an election as soon as peace is declared. But whatever may be the reason, the franchise measure is now announced to appear after Whitsuntide, and *The Times* threatens to cause trouble to the Government should it delay.

Though the forthcoming Bill is spoken of in the Press as a Registration Bill, its object is supposed to be to sweep away existing franchise anomalies, and extend the vote to additional numbers of men. The Liberal papers say that the Bill will "establish manhood suffrage"; the Tory papers say it will "give votes to our soldiers and sailors." If it does either the one thing or the other it will be in reality a franchise Bill, whatever it may be called. *The Times* says that two Bills may be required.

If the proposed measure, or measures, alter the basis of the men's franchise, and women are not able to secure the vote whilst the change is being made, we shall find it exceedingly difficult to secure the reopening of the franchise question in Parliament for a long time to come. Moreover, the next election, whether it happens to take place during or after the War, will be of most critical importance and we must leave no stone unturned to ensure that women shall take part in it.

Many people still find it difficult to believe that the franchise will be touched during the war. They say that the possibility of a General Election is too remote to be taken seriously, that, therefore, the Parliamentary register is not likely to be altered for the present, and that, in short, they are content to "wait and see" what will happen before they begin to act. But there is one fact that it is absolutely necessary to remember, if we mean to win when the time comes: it is that once the Government has committed itself to an open pronouncement of its intentions in regard to the franchise, only a truly overwhelming pressure will suffice to induce Cabinet Ministers to take back the scheme that they have put forward and to substitute another. If we can bring the pressure at our disposal to bear on the Government *before* its members have declared themselves, our victory will be the more easily attained.

We use the word victory, for it must be victory and not failure. In the difficult times before us our need for the franchise will be greater even than it has been in the past. We must not delay an unnecessary hour in preparing for the crisis that is surely approaching, for whether the trial of strength may arrive a few weeks or a few months hence, it will certainly come before we have done all that it would be well to do in order to insure success.

In the American States, where every man has the right to cast a vote in deciding whether women shall be admitted to the franchise or not, the Suffragists know that they have before them the task of converting a majority of the entire male population. It is with the spirit displayed by those women who have accomplished this task in State after State that we must work now. We must shrink from no drudgery that will secure that an individual or an audience has been converted, a paper sold, or a resolution passed.

The women who earn their living in the factories, the men who work beside them and who inevitably are affected by their conditions, the soldiers' wives, the mothers of the young conscripts, all these must be aroused to the crisis that is before us. Demonstrations and conferences must be held, petitions organised from every district; the demand must be sent to Parliament that there shall be no Registration Bill, no half-measures, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21. The next few weeks are of vital importance; we must use them in working for Human Suffrage with all the energy that we possess.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

At a meeting of the Cleveland I.L.P. Federation, held at Saltburn, on Saturday, May 27th, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"In view of the suggested alteration by Parliament of the present system of registration for voters, in order that the franchise may be extended to soldiers and sailors, we emphatically protest against any alteration that excludes women." Copies of the resolution were sent to Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, J. Samuel, M.P., Labour Party, and the local Press.

On May 25th Mrs. Clara Cole and Mrs. Rosa Hobhouse were tried under the Defence of the Realm Act, and were quite wrongfully accused of making "false statements" and spreading "false reports."

Mrs. Cole said that she had made no false statements, but had tried to create a public feeling to stop the War.

Mr. Wilfrid Ley, representing the Director of Prosecutions, in referring to the literature distributed, said that "though one might point to this part or that as blameless, the literature as a whole was calculated to create among *the common folk* of this country a most unfortunate and prejudicial atmosphere." He added: "We are not going to permit a propaganda or crusade of conscientious objectors."

Mrs. Cole said:

"As a woman, I feel it to be my sacred duty to protest against the wholesale slaughter of our men."

Mrs. Hobhouse said:

"It is hard for me even to understand the spirit that is behind the Defence of the Realm Act. The only defence I can understand is the defence of the Kingdom of God on earth, and the only weapons love and reason."

The defendants were ordered to pay £50 each or to go to prison for three months. They chose imprisonment.

At the outbreak of war a workshop was started at the Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, to employ women in repairing tents and camp equipment. For this work men had previously been paid 26s. a week; women were paid 13s. 9d.; and it was found that they worked better and more quickly than the men. In August, 1915, after a great deal of agitation, the women's wages were increased, and sewing hands were paid 16s. 9d. and machinists 19s. 9d. for a 48-hour week. The factory conditions are said to be exceedingly bad. On April 13th of this year, 63 of the women were discharged, as there was not enough work for them. They complain that many of those who were discharged were widows with children, who were absolutely dependent on their earnings, whilst the wives of sailors with separation allowances were kept on. The Workers' Union has taken this matter up, and Mr. Charles Duncan, M.P., has raised it in Parliament, but only the stereotyped reply, that it is receiving attention, has been given. The discharged women have registered for munition work, but some of the workshops are not ready, and officers' wives and relatives, who do not need wages, have been the first to secure employment.

MORE MILITARISM

Under the Defence of the Realm Act the Government has power to issue any regulations it pleases. Section I. of the Defence of the Realm Amendment Act, 1915, provides that where martial law is proclaimed British subjects may be tried by Courts Martial for offences against the Defence of the Realm Act. A new Order has now been issued, under which, where martial law is proclaimed, British subjects may be tried by Courts Martial for any and every offence. This is a very dangerous extension of the power of militarism. Martial law may be extended at the wish of the Government to any district.

On May 27th the following Army Order was issued:—

"Where an offence against discipline has been committed and the accused soldier represents that the offence was the result of conscientious objection to military service, imprisonment and not detention should be awarded. A soldier who is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence against discipline, which was represented by the soldier at his trial to have been the result of a conscientious objection to military service, will be committed to the nearest public civil prison."

This Order appears to ensure that conscientious objectors shall be kept in the hands of the civil power, yet sixteen conscientious objectors who were refusing to obey military orders were removed to France on the night of May 29th. They were seen by friends on their way to Southampton at Waterloo on Tuesday morning.

FROM MILITARY PRISONS

"The Commandant—a lieutenant-colonel—spat upon the conscientious objectors, and, turning to the non-commissioned officers, said: 'Stick your bayonets into them! Kill them! You have my permission.' He then went away, and the men were dragged to their cells, beaten on the head with sticks, and one man who fell to the ground was brutally ill-treated."

The following letters refer to two Conscientious Objectors in military custody at Dover:—

(a) "They have had their trial (court-martial), and are awaiting sentence. They were put on pack drill, and as they refused to put on packs, they were dragged along the floor, punched heavily, handcuffed, and the packs put on them; when they refused to march thus they were chained to the wall with their hands above their heads for an hour. One looks extremely ill."

(b) "Sergeant . . . asked me to put on my pack and drill for an hour. I told him I could not do it. He then, with several others, forced it on me and brutally punched my head, which has several bruises on it. I still refused, and was dragged round a square. Finally I was handcuffed to an iron railing with my hands above my head for 40 minutes, standing on tiptoe to relieve the pressure on my wrists. I expect this will go on for some time unless something is done. I am shut up in a cell on my own, and I don't think I shall be allowed to see anyone."

Extract from letter from a Conscientious Objector who was in military custody at Mill Hill.

"We were taken to the Recruiting Room to get our papers. I refused to sign. The Major chatted decently with me, but when I refused to take them to the other end of the room he hit me across the face with them and said, "You dirty B." Thereupon the privates appeared and rushed me down to the other end of the room. The language is unequalled. . . . B. had his head banged. . . ." Other Conscientious Objectors who were also at Mill Hill corroborate this; their letters say: "At Mill Hill, B. was knocked on the head for refusing to undress, and it raised a big bump. It was brutal treatment."

A Conscientious Objector in military custody at Aldershot writes:—

"Immediately I arrived I may say I was reported as a 'bad egg,' and was called into the Colonel's room and warned. I've been before him several times when he has threatened and later advised me to give in. . . . The Colonel told me that a military prison would 'treat me like a reed,' and all the N.C.C. men have told me the same. For instance, they say that if I refuse to do anything I'll be fed on bread and water. If that fails I'll be stretched out and tied so that I cannot move, and if that fails I'll be fastened to the triangle and receive so many lashes, each of which brings blood. They say it will kill me, and they say it with evident sincerity."

A conscientious objector, W. Richardson, was taken to Newcastle Barracks a short time ago. He was suffering from gastric ulcer and consumption of the bowels. He refused a full medical examination. Two other conscientious objectors, John Harrison and Albert Birtle, were sent to the same barracks a fortnight later. They were not invalids, like Richardson, but were alternately begged, advised, and threatened, and told that if they would agree to the full medical examination, which they had refused, they might be released. They were then sent to the guard room, and told that they were "going to get Hell," but after half an hour they received exemption certificates, stating that they were unfit for further military service. Meanwhile W. Richardson is still detained.

IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked whether soldiers at the front may be punished by being kept in fetters and handcuffs, chained or roped, or strapped to a fixed object for two hours a day, or by being crucified with the arms stretched out and the feet raised above the ground, or fastened to a cart wheel with feet and arms extended.

Mr. Tennant replied that "the rules do not contemplate such procedure," but could not say whether such punishments actually occur. * * * *

Mr. Morrell asked whether such punishments are used to conscientious objectors.

Mr. Tennant could not say—he was "very much disinclined" to make inquiries. He refused to answer questions in regard to individual conscientious objectors. All questions in regard to objectors who will not obey any military orders, and who have been taken to France, he evaded by replying that there was "no trouble" with the N.C.C.

Mr. Tennant also said that continued refusal to obey orders by conscientious objectors in France, would not involve the death penalty. He added: "The treatment of such men is neither more nor less severe than that of other soldiers who commit similar offences."

It is clear that either the first or the last of these statements is untrue.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

Mr. Ginnell referred to the imprisonment, on suspicion, of Mr. John Sweetman, an elderly ex-Member of Parliament, who had no connection with the rebellion, and of Dr. Kathleen Lyon, who did no more than attend to the wounded. He also asked when the prisoners would be allowed a bed and a change of clothes, and why they were kept for eighteen hours without even a drop of water to drink; why they had been denied access to a closet for 25 hours, and left to sleep on flag stones; and when the names of living prisoners would be published, in order that Irish people might know whether their missing relatives were alive or dead.

Mr. Tennant said that the condition of the prisoners is now improved.

* * * *

Mr. Byrne said that bad housing and low wages are the principal causes of disaffection amongst the Irish working classes.

* * * *

The Prime Minister said that all the Irish trials had taken place under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Healy: Then you must be in a bad way!

* * * *

Mr. Anderson stated that Messrs. Hewitt and Kellett, of Bradford, have posted a notice that any employé using bad language to a superior will be fined £3 at the Munitions Court, whilst one member of the firm uses such bad language to the workers that one of them has unsuccessfully applied to the Munitions Court for permission to find work elsewhere on that account.

£3 is rather a serious fine for such an offence; but any punishment should be applied to both sides equally.

* * * *

Dr. Addison stated that the families of the deported Clyde workers receive allowances of from 10s. to 15s. a week! The men, as reported before, are boycotted and cannot get work. This is how men in power oppress their political opponents and then hand out cheeseparing charity to their children.

CHURCHILL REMORSELESS.

The Prime Minister asked the assent of the House to a Vote of Credit for the War of £300,000,000, making £600,000,000 up to date for this year, and £2,382,000,000 since the War broke out. This appalling expenditure will have to be repaid some day!

* * * *

Colonel Churchill said: "It is unreasonable for people to expect that the War will turn decisively in our favour at the present time," although the Allies "have a substantial preponderance of numbers." He also referred to "the campaign of 1917."

Are the people of this country prepared to carry the War on till 1917, now that the German peace terms are known, and the opportunity to secure a peace by negotiation is open?

* * * *

Colonel Churchill naively observed that "Military men have their prejudices just as much as politicians"—has anyone ever doubted it? He advocated dilution of labour at the front, complaining that the proportion of cooks, clerks, officers' servants, grooms, musicians, road wardens, and men employed in transport, signalling, and so on is too great, as compared with the trench population.

* * * *

Colonel Churchill urged that the Government should conscribe natives of Africa as a part of the policy of "remorselessly" developing all our resources to their "extreme capacity."

For the white man's Government first to annex the black man's country and then to force the black man to fight in the white man's wars is a monstrous proceeding, but Mr. Churchill wishes the Government to be remorseless—considerations of humanity and morality do not weigh with him.

FIRING ON THE IRISH RED CROSS.

May 24th.—Many questions on Ireland were again unanswered. In reply to complaints as to the treatment of Irish prisoners, the Prime Minister replied: "I understand they are allowed the ordinary facilities extended to prisoners of war.

Mr. Asquith thereby admitted that the Irish rebel prisoners have a right to as much consideration as German or Austrian prisoners captured in the War. How is it, then, that many have been shot?

* * * *

Mr. T. M. Healy complained that Miss Kathleen Brown and eleven other women imprisoned in Mountjoy Gaol had been served with deportation orders for internment in England, without trial. Miss Brown had been guilty of no offence but "the crime of performing at the Abbey Theatre, of which Mr. Birrell was so fond."

Mr. Ginnell asked why the military authorities had not kept their promise to deliver to Mrs. Jean MacDermott the body of her husband, and instead had buried it in quicklime at the place of execution. Mr. Tennant replied: "This promise was never given." But, in pity's name, why not?

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell inquired whether, on the surgeon reporting that James Connolly was dying of his wounds, he was carried out on a stretcher to be shot.

Mr. Tennant was "not yet in a position to reply."

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell asked whether a doctor in a white coat and Red Cross armlet was fired on when he ran to the aid of Mrs. Naylor, who was left for five hours, mortally wounded, on the drawbridge at Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

* * * *

Mr. Byrne asked the Prime Minister whether he would receive an Irish Trade Unionists' deputation, who wished to express their view on the causes of disaffection. Mr. Asquith would only consider representations made in writing.

Yet deputations of brewers and publicans, traders and financiers, are always sure of being received.

THE WOMAN'S £1 A WEEK.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the Ministry of Munitions had promised many weeks ago to urge on the Tribunals appointed to deal with questions affecting women munition workers the importance of enforcing a £1 a week minimum for all such women. Dr. Addison sought to evade responsibility by replying that the proceedings of the Tribunals are confidential.

* * * *

Mr. Anderson asked whether H. C. Glass, one of the Glasgow deportees, was allowed to go to Cardiff to get work provided he first reported himself to the Chief Constable, and then proceeded without loss of time on board the "Erinier," and that he told no Labour Party of his arrival and addressed no Trade Union meeting. Dr. Addison said he knew nothing about it.

Why not?

* * * *

Mr. Runciman admitted that the maximum allowance to the families of British merchant sailors interned abroad is £1. He refused to increase it.

* * * *

Mr. W. Thorne pointed out that the Croydon tram strike has continued five weeks, and though the men are prepared to arbitrate the Corporation refuses.

* * * *

Many questions were asked about the "relief scheme" for "the married men."

Experience leads us to connect the word "relief" with cheeseparing charity. Why cannot the soldiers be paid a fair wage in order that they will not need to appeal for relief?

ONLY 69 VOTES AGAINST INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

When the Lords' amendments to the Military Service Act were under consideration it was stated that the rehearing of an appeal for exemption could not take place once a man had been taken into the Army. Mr. Morrell cited the case of a man who was arrested as a deserter, but Mr. Long still persisted that in such cases the military authorities have the power to choose whether to release a man or not, and that the civil government had no further standing in the matter. Members then appealed to the Attorney-General, who replied that if a man is improperly taken into the Army the Civil Courts must deal with his case.

This incident shows how little the Ministers in charge understand the effect of the legislation which they are supposed to be in charge of, and explains the many inconsistencies, mistakes and injustices under which defenceless people suffer. In this case whose version is to be trusted?

* * * *

Sixty-nine Members voted against and 160 voted for the motion to accept the Lords' amendment, by which workers who entered controlled factories later than August, 1915, may be claimed by the military authorities a fortnight after ceasing to be employed as munitioners, although six weeks must elapse before a controlled worker can obtain new employment unless his late employer is willing to give him a leaving certificate. Mr. Walter Long, in stating that the Government had accepted this dangerous amendment, which places great power of coercion in the hands of employers, said that the Government had asked the Labour Party to appoint a committee he hoped of not more than three members, to advise the Government, in order that the workers might be protected from industrial conscription. Sir Edward Carson and others protested against this committee, and demanded to know its functions and powers. Mr. Long then said that the committee was no new body, but had been in existence a very long time, whilst Mr. Barnes said "the committee is to have nothing to do with industrial compulsion," and that its duty will merely be to say what sort of men are essential to the working of munition shops.

Mr. Long praised the Labour Members of Parliament for their self-sacrifice. We do not echo his praises, for we realise that when Labour Members make sacrifices they sacrifice, not their individual interests, but the interests of the workers, who form the majority of the population.

* * * *

The safeguard against industrial compulsion, to the effect that certificates of exemption are not to be conditional on the applicant working under any specified employer or in any specified place of employment, which is provided in the case of others, does not apply to conscientious objectors.

Their political opponents appear to wish conscientious objectors to be deprived of all rights!

* * * *

The Government supported the Lords' amendment that claims for exemption by medical men, except on conscientious grounds, should come before professional committees.

We regard with dismay the placing of doctors under the Compulsion Act.

* * * *

May 25th.—Many more questions on Ireland and but scant replies. Mr. O'Brien asked whether information had been refused to Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary of State for War, by the Military Authorities in Ireland, and, if so, whether the Civil Government was going to take steps to enforce its authority. Mr. Tennant merely answered, "I am sorry that I have not been able to get the information."

* * * *

Mr. Tennant said that Irish prisoners' cases were being inquired into at the rate of 150 a day, and that it would take about 10 days more to get through them.

GAMBLING IN MILK.

When questioned about the high price of milk, Mr. Pretyman said that if the price of milk were lowered farmers would sell their cows to the butcher, because big profits can be made on meat.

Mr. Pretyman justifies one exorbitant price by another. He might prohibit the killing of cows and heifers. Or, better still, why not follow Germany's example and let the municipalities establish dairy farms of their own for supplying the cheap and pure milk which is a vital necessity to children?

* * * *

Further questions were asked as to why the Milk Act of 1914, which gives municipalities the power to supply milk, is not enforced; and how it is that whilst milk costs 6d. a quart from the London milkman it can be bought for 1s. a gallon at the station? Mr. Pretyman had not much to say.

Votes for mothers would enable the mothers to safeguard the interests of the children.

* * * *

Mr. Ingleby reported that fifty King's Lynn recruits were summoned to Britannia Barracks, Norwich, kept waiting in the rain from 2 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., told that they could not be examined till next day, sent to sleep on plank beds, and given no food. One of them got bronchitis.

Not a very warm welcome into the Army!

* * * *

Mr. Thomas said that a recruiting officer at Hove informed a boy conscript that youths of 18 must sign on for seven years. Mr. Tennant replied, "Enlistment under the Military Service Act, 1916, is for the period of the war."

Men and boys should take care!

* * * *

Mr. Charles Duncan stated that the foreman at Sumner Street Filling Factory, Southwark, lectures the girl employees on German atrocities, and tells them that if they do not work their hardest the deaths of the soldiers will be put at their doors. Also that when Miss Cole, the forewoman, was dismissed, the girls, who were on night shift, refused to work till a reason for the dismissal was given, whereupon the police were sent for, and the girls were put out into the street at 11 p.m. The Ministry of Munitions afterwards gave an undertaking that none of the girls should be dismissed because of the stoppage, yet one dismissal had taken place, and the Manager had stated at a shop meeting of the girls that those who were members of the Trade Union would be dismissed one by one. Dr. Addison admitted that the police had ejected the girls, but said that there had been no written undertaking as to dismissals. He shook his head over the girls because they had broken the Munitions Act!

* * * *

Mr. Ashley, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Faber, and Mr. McNeill spoke jealously of the increase in the starvation pittances that are doled out to British wives of aliens and their children.

Is this what they call chivalry? It is time, indeed, that women were granted the protection of the vote!

* * * *

Mr. Crumley mentioned the case of Private Peter O'Neill, one of whose ribs has been cut away, whilst three others are still fractured near the spine, part of his shoulder-blade has been removed, his left lung is torn, and two pieces of shell are still in his side. His pension has been reduced to 12s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. for each of his two children, though his doctor says he is totally unfit for work.

Mr. Forster said that his earning capacity had "considerably improved."

* * * *

Mr. Snowden reported that soldiers complain that Prees Heath Camp, Shropshire, is unhealthy, and Mr. Tennant admitted that 38 men have died there during the last eight months.

These men, be it remembered, were all passed into the Army as medically fit!

THE PRIME MINISTER ON IRELAND.

When the Prime Minister made his promised statement on Ireland, no debate was allowed. He announced that Martial Law is continued as a precautionary measure. He said that his visit had left on his mind two dominant impressions. The first, "the breakdown of the machinery of Irish Government"; the second, the strength and universality of the feeling in Ireland that there is now "a unique opportunity for the settlement of outstanding problems." He pointed out that the Government of Ireland Act is on the Statute Book, and appealed to all parties to come to an agreement, and announced that Mr. Lloyd George had been chosen to effect a settlement.

Mr. Redmond said that he and his colleagues would not be unreasonable, but mildly urged that the refusal to allow Irish matters to be debated was putting a "very severe test" upon them.

Mr. O'Brien said that he would bow to the Prime Minister's plea for silence, but that the refusal to allow debate will be received "with profound disappointment in Ireland, as a proof of the continuance of the policy of organised suppression of free speech, which is responsible for three-fourths of the guilt of the recent rebellion in Ireland."

Sir Edward Carson, the arch-disturber, hypocritically said that when attacks are made upon him he says to himself: "Remember that there is a War going on in which your country is involved."

Mr. Ginnell rose to speak, but the Speaker prevented him. Mr. Ginnell: "May I ask, Mr. Speaker, whether you expect the House and the public to consider your action impartial?"

Mr. Speaker replied: "I think they will consider it wise."

So the ghastly tragedy that is taking place in Ireland was again shut away from publicity. Had the rebels been reinforced by the strong political power that is behind Sir Edward Carson, instead of shelling them into surrender, executing their leaders, and terrorising even those remotely suspected of sympathy with them, the Government would have invited the rebel leaders to confer, as they now invite Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Asquith said the coercive application of the Home Rule Act by one set of Irishmen to another was never contemplated. Is he unable to realise that the maintenance of the *status quo* or the establishment of some new system of compromise by coercion is no less terrible?

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George is said to be an able negotiator, but of late his outstanding practice has been to use the methods of *coercion* rather than those of *conciliation*. We look with anxiety towards the outcome of the proposed negotiations, and we wish to know whether the Irish women and the Irish Labour Movement will be invited to share in the Conferences designed to settle the fate of Ireland.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

After the Irish question had been disposed of for the time being, Mr. Hogge raised the question of disabled soldiers and sailors. He pointed out that where the War Office refused to make the full pension to a soldier disabled by illness it had been promised that four-fifths of the full pension should be paid; yet many disabled soldiers still get no more than 4s. 8d. a week. He also recalled the fact that it was promised that the question as to whether, when disabled soldiers die after discharge, their families are to be pensioned should be settled by a forthcoming Royal Warrant; yet months had passed and no Royal Warrant had appeared.

Many members commented on the fact that Mr. Forster and Mr. Tennant, in spite of the great sympathy for disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, which they express in Parliament, are themselves amongst the Chelsea Commissioners, who deal out the allowances with such grudging meanness.

Mr. Forster replied that instead of giving the dependants of a disabled soldier, who dies after his discharge, a rigid four-fifths of his pension, it would be better to introduce a system of gratuities, graduated according to the number of years by which the Chelsea Commissioners imagine that the soldier's life has been shortened.

Children do not eat less because persons in authority choose to say that their father would only have lived a few years, even if he had not been to the War. Moreover, we cannot trust the authorities to deal generously with anyone except when forced by the regulations!

In reply to reminders of the hardships suffered by soldiers' mothers, Mr. Forster said that he had appointed a Committee, but admitted that it had not paid out a shilling!

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ***1d.***
Subscription ... ... ***1d. a month***

EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Scurr, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Lane.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate, Mr. J. C. Rowe, "Moral of the War."

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Forest Gate, near Station, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. Lane.
Morpeth Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th.
Hampstead, Flagstaff, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Drake.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Morning Lane and Mare Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Bijou Theatre, Bedford Street, Strand, 4 p.m., Recital, Miss Clara Reed.
Hyde Park, 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.
Cannon Street Road, 6.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Mrs. Cressall.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Ruegg (of Switzerland). Chair: Miss N. Smyth.

MONDAY, JUNE 5th.
Custom House, 12.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Beamish.
Bow Women's Hall, 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Vernon Road, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6th.
Philpot Street, Commercial Road, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Ruegg (of Switzerland). Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Chrisp Street, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Stephen.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th.
55 Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Beamish.
40 Glaskin Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Chandos Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Th. Wilson Wilson, Mr. J. Scurr. Chair: Miss S. Pankhurst.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Hague Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

BOW.

A good meeting was held at White Cross Street on Tuesday, 23rd May. DREADNOUGHTS sold out. Weekly debate well attended on Friday, May 26th, when Mr. Arno opened with "The topic of the day." A good discussion followed. On Saturday Miss Price spoke at Philpot Street. Mrs. Eglinton chaired. Seventy-five DREADNOUGHTS sold, and good collection. On Sunday, May 28th, Miss Stephen and Mrs. Cressall spoke at Victoria Park.

Miss A. Ruegg, of Switzerland, is giving her lecture on June 4th at the Women's Hall, 400, Old Ford Road, on "A Journey from Australia to Munich During the War." Miss N. Smyth will be in the chair. Admission 2d. In the afternoon of the same day, at the Bijou Theatre, 2, Bedford Street, Strand, at 4 p.m., Miss Clara Reed is giving "Paolo and Francesca." Tickets 2s. and 1s.; members half-price, from 400, Old Ford Road. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending May 27th, 1118. Miss O'Brien 252, Mrs. Holloway 288, Miss Price 163, Mrs. Bellyse 90, Miss Mackay 85, Mrs. Eglinton 75, Mrs. Greer 51, Mrs. Crabb 50, Mrs. Savoy 24. General sales 40.

BROMLEY.

53, St. Leonard's Street.
Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

At our last meeting, Mrs. Schlette gave us a splendid address. We hope all our members are going to attend just as well every week. Our speaker on June 7th will be Mrs. Cressall. On Tuesday next, June 6th, at 7.30, Miss Ruegg, of Switzerland, will speak about her experiences as prisoner of war in Munich, and in India, at 20 Railway Street, Poplar. The Poplar members, we are sure, would welcome the Bromley members at this meeting. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 41.

POPLAR.

20 Railway Street.
Secretary: Miss Stephen.

Good meeting in Grundy Street, Tuesday, Miss Feek speaker. Members should note our Friday afternoon meetings at 3 p.m. Miss Ruegg, who has been imprisoned in India and Germany during the War, will give her experiences at 20 Railway Street, at 7.30 on Tuesday, June 6th. Members and friends should not miss this. DREADNOUGHT sales: Mrs. Bertram, 8; Mrs. Neuss, 6; Mrs. Schlette, 58; general sales, 25; Mrs. Rounce, 6; total, 103. Collections: Milk and General Distress Fund, Miss Elsie Lagsding and Mrs. Groves, at Green's Yard, 9s. 9d.; Miss Daisy Morley and Miss Kate Lagsding, at Cubitt Town, 9s. 9d.; total, 19s. 6d.

On Monday, May 29th, Mrs. Bouvier held a successful meeting at Custom House.

HACKNEY.

40 Glaskin Road, Well Street.

On Sunday, May 28th, Mrs. Walker spoke for N.C.F. in East Ham, Miss Price for National Council against Conscription in Walthamstow, and Mrs. Bouvier for South London N.C.C. on Peckham Rye. All these meetings were most successful. The DREADNOUGHT found a ready sale.

* * * *

On Sunday 28th, Mrs. Walker spoke for N.C.F. in East Ham, Miss Price for National Council against Conscription in Walthamstow, and Mrs. Bouvier for South London N.C.C. on Peckham Rye. All these meetings were most successful. The DREADNOUGHT found a ready sale.

WORKINGTON.

Mrs. Boyce has had many open-air meetings, which are all but unknown in this backward district. She has been cordially received, and Mr. Campbell, the I.L.P. Secretary, has been most helpful. After forming a branch here, Mrs. Boyce leaves for Glasgow this week. Collections for week: 14s. 6d.; literature sales, 9s. 7d.

BIRMINGHAM.

Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Rd., Moseley.

LEEDS.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hunter.

NEWCASTLE.

Hon. Sec.: J. Lipman, 256 Stanton Street.

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

Miss Lynch, Organiser pro tem.
c/o Mrs. Walton, 100 Burton Road, Carlton.

The membership in this district is increasing steadily. Miss Lynch has been invited to address meetings of numbers of societies to explain the objects of the W.S.F., and the local branches of the I.L.P. and Railway Women's Guilds, the W.U.R., the Socialist Sunday Schools, where Miss Lynch has been telling Irish stories to the children, and Mr. Delamore, of the Carlton Billiard Club, are amongst those who have given great help. Mrs. Johnston, and Miss Nicholls, whom we hope to see at headquarters in her holiday, are amongst the most active of the new members. Mr. and Mrs. Walton and their children, Gladys and Godfrey, have combined to make Miss Lynch feel quite at home in the district. Godfrey, who is only 13, has sold 80 DREADNOUGHTS and collected 6s. 11d. for the Baby's Milk Fund during the twelve days that Miss Lynch has been here. Collections for week, 19s.; literature sales, 6s. 5½d.

WALES.

On May 26th, 27th, and 28th, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst held meetings at Brynmawr, Newport, Abertillery, and Blaina, and resolutions were carried unanimously calling on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill, to give a vote to every woman and man over 21. Branches of the W.S.F. have been formed in Brynmawr, Nantyglo, and Abertillery, and a nucleus of members soon to be formed into branches, has been secured in Newport and Blaina.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.

A Conference at the Central Hall, Westminster will be held by the B.D.W.S.U., and delegates are expected from all the overseas Dominions. The subjects to be discussed are as follows:—July 5th: Loss of Nationality through Marriage and the Position of Women as Citizens in the Self-governing Dominions. July 6th: Sex Morality and Sex Education. July 7th: Women and Children in the Industrial World. On Friday evening, July 7th, there will be a public Suffrage meeting, in which the Workers' Suffrage Federation, together with other British and Irish Suffrage societies, will take part. An "At Home" will be given to delegates and friends from overseas by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at 400, Old Ford Road, on Monday afternoon, July 3rd. Visit to the "Mothers' Arms," in which many members of the Overseas Union are already much interested.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

If the L.C.C. school holiday is abandoned on Whit Monday we may change the date of the Children's Festival, so watch this column next week for particulars.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 12th

Victoria Park, E.

SPORTS, ETC. - - - - - 2 p.m.

AT HOME to Members and Friends at The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., 6.30 to 10.30

SALE OF WORK at the Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, 6.30 to 10.30

Races and Competitions in the Park:—

1. 500 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 16 years of age;
   For Girls under 16 years of age.
2. 200 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 14 years of age;
   For Girls under 14 years of age.
3. 100 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 10 years of age;
   For Girls under 10 years of age.
4. 100 Yards Three-Legged Race—
   For Boys; For Girls.
5. 100 Yards Blindfold Race for Boys and Girls under 14.
6. 100 Yards Sack Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Children under 10.
7. Obstacle Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
8. High Jump—
   For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
9. High Jump—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
10. High Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
11. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
12. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
13. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
14. Skipping Competition for Boys and Girls under 16.
15. Threading Needle Race: Boys thread needle and carry Girl on back to winning post.

Intending competitors are asked to communicate with the Sports Secretary, 400, Old Ford Road, E.

Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky is offering a prize of £1 1s. to the maker of the best baby's garment sent as a gift to the Sale of Work, and Miss Smyth offers a prize of 10s. 6d. for the best home-made toy. Garments and toys should reach us by June 8th.

Contributions towards the prizes will be gratefully received. Members and friends from a distance are cordially invited to join us on Whit-Monday, and are to bring their children to take part in the sports.

W. F. S. "AT HOMES"

CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 3.30 p.m.
Miss THEODORA WILSON WILSON, "Aggressive Goodwill"
Mr. JOHN SCURR. Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

THURSDAY, JUNE 22nd, 3.30 p.m.
Mrs. DRAKE. Miss VENGEROVA, "The Russian Woman"
Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, 3.30 p.m.
"A Journey from Australia to Munich during the War"
By Miss A. RUEGG, of Switzerland, who was imprisoned in India and Germany during the War.
Mr. R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P., "Equality of Sacrifice"
Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHER'S ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.
All mothers and children are welcome.
COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, £5; Mrs. Gibson, 10s.; Miss L. Cutten, 5s.; Mr. Haigh, 2s. 6d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Anon, £50; collection in office, 7s. 0½d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—George Metcalfe, Esq., £5; Mrs. Mason, £3; per Miss Udny, £1 4s. 9d.; the Misses M. E. Coltman and M. MacFarland, £1; Miss H. Armes, 6s.; per Miss Ada Frisby, 5s.; Mrs. Cecil, 5s.; Miss Gertrude Halsey, 5s.; Miss Lilian Edger, 5s.; Miss Stephens, 5s.; Mrs. Cooke, 5s.; L. Roberts, Esq., 4s.; Mr. Stiebel (1s. weekly), 3s.; Teachers Infant Department of Fairclough Street School, 3s.; Miss Morgan-Brown, 2s. 6d.; George Kingston, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Birch, 1s.; Miss Cahill, 1s.

BABIES' GARDEN FUND.—Mrs. Unwin, £2; Mrs. Trevelyan and little boy of six, 7s. 8d.; Miss Allan, 5s.; Miss Cobb, 5s.; Miss Bertha Worell, 6d.

COLLECTIONS.—Gorseinon I.L.P., £1 13s. 4d.; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 9s. 11½d.; Newport Meeting, 15s. 6d.; per Mrs. Crabb, 14s. 10d.; Mrs. Walker, 11s.; Nottingham, per Miss Lynch, 10s. 2½d.; per Miss Rintel, 10s.; Llanelly I.L.P. Meeting, 9s. 1d.; Mrs. Boyce, 7s. 3d.; per Miss Thomas, 6s.; the Mothers' Arms, Bow, 5s. 11d.; Mrs. Daisy Parsons (Self-Denial Boxes), 5s. 9½d.; Clock Tower, Southampton, per Mrs. Drake, 4s.; Miss Beamish, 3s. 1d.; Victoria Park, 2s. 5½d.; Philpot Street, per Miss Price, 1s. 11½d.; Whitecross Street, per Miss Price and Mrs. Holloway, 1s. 6½d.; St. George's-in-the-East, 4d.

FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Anon, Lancaster (two weeks); Misses Jones and Lee, W.S.F. Cornsay Branch, Durham; Mrs. Lamming, Newby Council School, per Miss Byles, Mrs. Questier, Mrs. Walker; Anon, Northwood; Latymer Secondary School, Mrs. Allcroft, Mrs. Bouvier.

CLOTHING.—Mrs. Boswell, Anon, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Gliksten, Anon (per Miss Mackay).

EGGS.—Mrs. Finch Hill.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead W.S.P.U.

FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

By the kindness of friends in the country, the W.S.F. is now supplying flowers and branches regularly each week to the various departments of 20 East London schools, but there are still many schools to which we should like to send a weekly parcel.

LAUNDRESS.—Has done washing and callender work; good housekeeper; has worked at buttermaking in Denmark; her income has almost ceased through war; wants work.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

In aid of W.S.F. Babies' Milk Fund and Cost Price Restaurants for Working Girls, Mothers and Children at 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, and 20 Railway St., Poplar.

DRAMATIC RECITAL OF
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' POETIC DRAMA

"PAOLO & FRANCESCA"

By Miss Clara Reed, at THE BIJOU THEATRE, 2 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Sunday, June 4th,
4 p.m. - Doors open 3.30.
Chair - - Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky

Tickets 2s., 1s. Reserved. From 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., and the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Strand, W.C.

"A Journey from Australia to Munich during the War,"

Lecture by Miss A. RUEGG, of Switzerland
(who was imprisoned in India and Germany)
The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow
on
SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, at 7.30 p.m.
And at 20 Railway St., Poplar, on Tuesday June 6th

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*
MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS CAKES

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C., and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper.